United Nations A/68/L.39

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 March 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 33 (b)
Prevention of armed conflict: strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine: draft resolution

Territorial integrity of Ukraine

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of the rule of law among nations,

Recalling the obligations of all States under Article 2 of the Charter to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means,

Recalling also its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the principles contained therein that the territory of a State shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force, and that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State or country or of its political independence is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recalling further the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975, the Memorandum on Security Assurances in Connection with Ukraine's Accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 5 December 1994 (Budapest Memorandum), the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and the Russian Federation of 31 May 1997, and the Alma-Ata Declaration of 21 December 1991,

Stressing the importance of maintaining the inclusive political dialogue in Ukraine that reflects the diversity of its society and includes representation from all parts of Ukraine,

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Welcoming the continued efforts by the Secretary-General and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations to support de-escalation of the situation with respect to Ukraine,

Noting that the referendum held in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on 16 March 2014 was not authorized by Ukraine,

1. *Affirms* its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders;

2. *Calls upon* all States to desist and refrain from actions aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine, including any attempts to modify Ukraine's borders through the threat or use of force or other unlawful means;

3. *Urges* all parties to pursue immediately the peaceful resolution of the situation with respect to Ukraine through direct political dialogue, to exercise restraint, to refrain from unilateral actions and inflammatory rhetoric that may increase tensions, and to engage fully with international mediation efforts;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations to assist Ukraine in protecting the rights of all persons in Ukraine, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

5. *Underscores* that the referendum held in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on 16 March 2014, having no validity, cannot form the basis for any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or of the city of Sevastopol;

6. *Calls upon* all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on the basis of the above-mentioned referendum and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as recognizing any such altered status.

United Nations A/68/L.39/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 March 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 33 (b)
Prevention of armed conflict: strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine: draft resolution

Territorial integrity of Ukraine

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

14-27941 (E) 310314

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United Nations A/68/L.40

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 April 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 12
Global road safety crisis

Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Improving global road safety

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008, 64/255 of 2 March 2010 and 66/260 of 19 April 2012 on improving global road safety,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[1] in which Member States took into account road safety as part of their efforts to achieve sustainable development,

Recalling further the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,[2]

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on improving global road safety[3] and the recommendations contained therein,

Noting that road traffic injuries are a major public health and development problem that has a broad range of social and economic consequences, which, if unaddressed, may affect the sustainable development of countries and hinder progress towards the Millennium Development Goals,

[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[2] Resolution 68/6.
[3] A/68/368.

Please recycle

Expressing its concern that the number of road traffic deaths still remains unacceptably high, with an estimated 1.24 million lives lost in 2010,[3] and that only 7 per cent of the world's population is covered by adequate laws that address all behavioural risk factors, including the non-use of helmets, safety belts and child restraints, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed and the inappropriate use of cellular telephones, including texting, while driving,

Also expressing its concern that half of all road traffic deaths worldwide involve pedestrians, motorcyclists and bicyclists, and that some developing countries have inadequate infrastructure and insufficient policies in place to protect these vulnerable road users,

Recognizing the role of the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009, which culminated in a declaration inviting the General Assembly to declare a decade of action for road safety,[4]

Noting with satisfaction that targeted steps to reduce road traffic injuries undertaken by the United Nations, including in the framework of the Decade of Action for Road Safety, have yielded positive results, and recognizing in this regard that more than 100 Member States, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society representatives organized pedestrian safety activities during the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week, held from 6 to 12 May 2013,

Commending the Governments of Brazil, Mozambique, Romania and Thailand and the World Health Organization for the successful launch, in May 2013 in the context of the sixty-sixth World Health Assembly, of the Global Alliance for Care of the Injured,

Acknowledging the role of Oman in drawing the attention of the international community to global road safety and in preparing the first United Nations Global Road Safety Week, held from 23 to 29 April 2007 during the sixth meeting of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, held in Muscat on 27 and 28 February 2007,

Commending the World Health Organization for its role in implementing the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly to coordinate road safety issues within the United Nations system, in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, in providing support for the implementation of the Decade of Action, and in preparing the *Global Status Report on Road Safety* 2013 and publishing a pedestrian safety manual, which provides information for use in developing and implementing comprehensive measures to improve pedestrian safety, and commending also the progress of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration,[5]

Recognizing the work of the United Nations regional commissions in increasing road safety activities and advocating increased political commitment to

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[4] A/64/540, annex.

[5] A consultative mechanism to coordinate the road safety activities implemented by its members and to provide Governments and civil society with good-practice guidelines to support action to tackle the major road safety risk factors and support their implementation.

road safety, in elaborating global road safety-related legal instruments, including international conventions and agreements, technical standards, resolutions and recommendations, and working towards setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets,

Commending the Economic Commission for Europe for its plan to implement the United Nations Decade of Action, which includes actions, initiatives and measures for the Working Parties of the Commission in the areas of road infrastructure, traffic rules, dangerous goods and vehicle regulations, noting with satisfaction the establishment by the Commission of the two new groups of experts, namely on road signs and signals and on improving safety at level crossings, recognizing the continuous work of the World Forum for the Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations to modify vehicle regulations to increase safety performance, and further commending the Commission for organizing special events in May 2013 in the framework of the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week, as well as for servicing 57 legal instruments that provide a commonly accepted legal and technical framework for the development of international road, rail, inland water and combined transport,

Acknowledging the important interregional efforts of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in organizing the Europe-Asia Road Safety Forum to promote the implementation of United Nations road safety conventions and to facilitate the exchange of experiences in this field among European and Asian countries,

Commending the road safety initiatives of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, including the organization of the regional Expert Group Meeting on Progress in Road Safety Improvement in Asia and the Pacific, which adopted a joint statement during the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week, held in Seoul from 6 to 12 May 2013, and the technical assistance provided to member countries to develop and refine national road safety goals, targets and indicators in support of the Decade of Action,

Commending also the efforts of the Economic Commission for Africa in strengthening the road safety initiative in Africa, including the adoption of the African Action Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety as a guiding document that addressed the continent's specificities and targeted a reduction in road traffic crashes by 50 per cent by 2020,

Commending further the efforts of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to advocate and improve road safety in the Latin American and Caribbean region through studies and the dissemination of best practices among national Governments, the private sector, academia and multilateral regional institutions and to include road safety in comprehensive and regionally coordinated transport policies, including the efforts to establish the Mesoamerican Road Safety Plan, strengthening the capacity of the road safety agency of Chile by enhancing its road safety data collection system as a tool for designing and monitoring effective policies,

Commending the efforts of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on enhancing road safety in the Arab region, including the organization of regional training workshops to accelerate the implementation of the Decade of Action and related recommendations included in the conclusions of the yearly

intergovernmental meetings on transport, such as the fourteenth session of the intergovernmental Committee on Transport,

Acknowledging a number of other important international efforts on road safety, including the development by the International Road Transport Union of harmonized and internationally recognized standards for the vocational training of road transport professionals,

Taking note of the report of the Commission for Global Road Safety entitled *Safe Roads for All: A Post-2015 Agenda for Health and Development*,

Acknowledging the continued efforts of the Road Safety Initiative of the multilateral development Banks, coordinated by the Global Road Safety Facility of the World Bank, and their collective actions to scale up road safety management capacity and infrastructure safety, improve safety performance measures and scale up resources through the development of systematic country projects in low- and middle-income countries,

Commending Member States that have acceded to the United Nations international legal instruments on road safety and that have adopted comprehensive legislation on major risk factors, including the disregard for road signs and signals, the non-use of helmets, safety belts and child restraints, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed and inappropriate use of cellular telephones, including texting,

Recognizing Member States and civil society for their continued commitment to road safety by observing the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year,

Also recognizing the efforts made by some countries to implement best practices, to set ambitious targets and to monitor road traffic fatalities and serious injuries,

Taking into account the importance of strengthening capacity and continuing international cooperation to further support efforts to improve road safety, particularly in developing countries, including least developed countries and middle-income countries, and providing, as appropriate, financial and technical support and knowledge to meet the goals of the Decade of Action,

Recognizing that a solution to the global road safety crisis can be achieved only through multisectoral collaboration, private and public funding mechanisms and partnerships involving the public and private sectors, as well as civil society, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, academia, professional associations, non-governmental organizations, victims' organizations and youth organizations, as well as the media,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the efficient movement of people and goods and access to environmentally sound, safe and affordable transportation as a means to improve social equity, health, the resilience of cities, urban-rural linkages and the productivity of rural areas, and in this regard takes into account road safety as part of the effort to achieve sustainable development;

2. *Commends* Member States that have developed national plans that are in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, and encourages Member States that have not yet developed such plans to do so, paying

special attention to the needs of all road users, in particular pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users, as well as issues related to sustainable mobility;

3. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to nominate, as appropriate, national focal points for the Decade of Action to coordinate and facilitate national activities for the Decade;

4. *Also invites* Member States that have not yet done so to address road safety holistically, starting with the implementation or continuation of a road safety management system, including, as appropriate, interdepartmental cooperation, the development of national road safety plans in line with the Global Plan for the Decade, improvement of the quality of road safety statistics and data disaggregated by sex and age, collected through the standardization of definitions and reporting practices, and investments in multisectoral road traffic crash surveillance and analysis;

5. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to consider enacting comprehensive legislation on key risk factors for road traffic injuries, including the disregard for road signs and signals, the non-use of helmets, safety belts and child restraints, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed and inappropriate use of cellular telephones, including texting, while driving, in order to increase the proportion of countries with comprehensive legislation to 50 per cent by the end of the Decade of Action, and encourages Member States to strengthen their enforcement of existing road safety legislation on the risk factors;

6. *Encourages* the implementation of new car assessment programmes in all regions of the world in order to improve the availability of consumer information about the safety performance of motor vehicles;

7. *Invites* Member States to continue to improve, where appropriate, their road management systems and to introduce both road safety audits for new construction projects and road safety assessment programmes for the existing networks;

8. *Also invites* Member States to develop and implement comprehensive policies on post-crash care and to consider enacting legislation to legally protect bystanders who in good faith provide care to those injured in a crash;

9. *Further invites* Member States to raise awareness of serious road traffic injuries, in particular brain and spinal cord injuries, and to encourage investment in scientific research aimed at effectively treating such injuries;

10. *Encourages* Member States to continue to improve and strengthen pre-hospital, trauma and rehabilitation care through the adoption of a national emergency medical system telephone number, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and appropriate equipment;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of addressing global road safety issues through international cooperation and by strengthening collaboration between Member States and civil society to build capacity and raise awareness in the field of road safety and to continue raising awareness through the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year;

12. *Also reaffirms* the role and importance of the United Nations legal instruments on road safety, such as the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic,[6] the 1968 Convention on Road Traffic,[7] the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals[8] and the 1958 and 1998 agreements of the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations in facilitating road safety at the global, regional and national levels, and encourages Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming contracting parties and, beyond accession, applying, implementing and promoting their provisions or safety regulations, as well as adhering to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;[9]

13. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with other partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and other stakeholders, to continue the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the objectives of the Decade of Action;

14. *Also requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions to facilitate the organization of activities during 2015 for the third United Nations Global Road Safety Week, with a focus on improving the safety of children in traffic;

15. *Invites* the World Health Organization to continue monitoring, through its global status reports, progress towards the attainment of the goal of the Decade of Action to stabilize and reduce road traffic deaths by 2020, and in this regard notes the importance of targets and indicators against which progress can be systematically measured;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to promote effective international cooperation on road safety issues, including in the broader context of sustainable transport, and in this regard encourages further efforts, as appropriate, to strengthen the coordination of the work of the United Nations system on sustainable transport, while taking into account the need to adequately address road safety issues;

17. *Reiterates* its invitation to Governments to take a leading role in implementing the activities of the Decade of Action, while fostering multisectoral collaboration that includes the efforts of academia, the private sector, professional associations, non-governmental organizations, civil society, including the national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, victims' organizations, youth organizations, and the media;

18. *Invites* Member States, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to consider providing adequate and additional funding to activities relating to the Decade of Action, including through contributions to the Road Safety Fund established by the World Health Organization and the FIA Foundation for the Automobile and Society;

19. *Invites* all interested relevant stakeholders to explore new and innovative funding modalities to support and collaborate in national efforts to implement the

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, No. 1671.
[7] Ibid., vol. 1042, No. 15705.
[8] Ibid., vol. 1091, No. 16743.
[9] Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

Global Plan for the Decade of Action, particularly in developing countries, including least developed countries and middle-income countries;

20. *Encourages* Member States and the international community to take road safety into due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing the importance of a holistic and integrated approach to sustainable transport;

21. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Brazil to host the second high-level global conference on road safety, to be held in 2015, to bring together delegations of ministers and representatives dealing with transport, health, education, safety and related traffic law enforcement issues, to review progress in implementing the Global Plan for the Decade of Action and in meeting the goal of the Decade, and to provide an opportunity for Member States to exchange information and best practices;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session an item entitled "Improving global road safety", and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at that session on the progress made in the attainment of the objectives of the Decade of Action for Road Safety.

United Nations A/68/L.40/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 April 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 12
Global road safety crisis

Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Improving global road safety

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Norway, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Yemen

14-29637 (E) 110414

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United Nations A/68/L.41

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 April 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 63 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011, 66/286 of 23 July 2012 and 67/294 of 15 August 2013 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[2]

Recalling also the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[3] including the recognition that more attention should be given to Africa, especially to those countries most off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 60/1.

[2] Resolution 63/1.

[3] Resolution 65/1.

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Recalling further that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa, as emphasized in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[4] including the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Recalling its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the first biennial report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session,

Recalling also the special event of the President of the General Assembly to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, held on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,[5]

Recalling further the high-level thematic debate of the General Assembly on the promotion of investment in Africa and its catalytic role in achieving Africa's development objectives, including those of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, to be held on 12 May 2014,

Stressing that addressing Africa's special development needs should be given due attention in the post 2015 development agenda,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[6]

Noting with appreciation the recent progress made by the 34 African countries and the four regional economic communities that voluntarily adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and committed to ensuring an annual rate of growth in agriculture of 6 per cent and to allocating at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to the agricultural sector, and noting with appreciation also that today nine countries have reached or surpassed the 10 per cent budget allocation target, while another nine countries are currently spending between 5 and 10 per cent,

Welcoming the decision, taken by the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its nineteenth ordinary session, held in July 2012, to declare 2014 as the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, which is an important milestone and an opportunity that should be seized in the resolve to continue to uphold agriculture and food security as a priority for policy and practical actions to generate concrete results and impacts,

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[4] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[5] Resolution 68/6.

[6] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Reiterating the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the eleventh consolidated report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[8]

3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[2] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;[9]

4. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

5. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja on 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030;

6. *Also takes note* of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, adopted at the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS on 10 June 2011,[10] further takes note of the declaration of the extraordinary summit meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases, held in Abuja from 24 to 27 April 2001, and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

7. *Further takes note* of the road map on shared responsibility and global solidarity for AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria response in Africa, from 2012 to 2015, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its nineteenth ordinary session, held on 15 and 16 July 2012, notes the revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa as an African high-level platform to advocate action, accountability and resource mobilization for response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis

[7] A/68/222.
[8] A/57/304, annex.
[9] Resolution 63/239, annex.
[10] Resolution 65/277, annex.

and malaria in Africa, and requests, as appropriate, and in line with other international obligations, development partners and the United Nations system to support efforts of African countries and organizations to reach the main objectives put forward in the African Union road map, including achieving diversified sustainable financing, strengthening regulatory harmonization and local pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and enhancing leadership and governance of the responses;

8. *Recognizes* that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world, in particular the African continent, and serious challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

10. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, and acknowledges the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa;

11. *Takes note* of the declaration of the high-level meeting of African and international leaders entitled "Towards African renaissance: renewed partnership for a unified approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025 under the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme";

12. *Expresses deep concern* about the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis, excessively volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security and nutrition, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and the serious challenges these impacts pose to the fight against poverty and hunger, which could pose serious additional challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

13. *Expresses grave concern* that Africa is among the hardest hit by the impact of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizes that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven, and therefore reaffirms the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

14. *Notes* that the rapid economic growth of some developing countries has had a positive impact on the efforts of the African continent to restore growth, despite the fact that those developing countries continue to face development challenges;

15. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share in the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 3 per cent, also expresses concern that official development assistance to Africa fell in 2013, and further expresses concern at the increased debt burden of some African countries, the rising unemployment rate and the fall in capital inflows to the continent as a result of the world financial and economic crisis, which have a negative impact on the hard-earned socioeconomic and political gains that Africa has achieved in recent years;

16. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving development objectives and inclusive economic growth, including through the promotion of job creation and poverty eradication, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

17. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights;

18. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including industrial development, and targeted policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa can generate employment and income for the poor and, therefore, be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

19. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, notes the steps taken in this regard, and emphasizes in this context the need to avoid further marginalization of the African continent;

I
Actions by African countries and organizations

20. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards achieving development goals, developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process, developing public-private partnerships for financing infrastructure projects and attracting foreign direct investment for development;

21. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Millennium

Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

22. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

23. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

24. *Welcomes* the decision by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at its eighteenth ordinary session, on 29 and 30 January 2012, to strengthen intra-African trade, which plays an important role in promoting economic growth and development, and calls upon the United Nations system and development partners to support the efforts of African countries, the African Union and regional economic communities to enhance intra-African trade;

25. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as reaffirmed in the fiftieth anniversary solemn declaration adopted in May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union;

26. *Takes note* of the progress in the development of the African Union Agenda 2063 as a strategic vision and action plan for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, particularly through regional integration, industrialization, diversification of the economy and job creation;

27. *Welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process in 17 countries, and welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, and in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process and to strengthen the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

28. *Welcomes and appreciates* the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

29. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to raise the share of agriculture and rural development in their budget expenditures and ensure better governance to effectively manage the resources allocated, and in this regard reaffirms its support for, inter alia, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, under the strong leadership of African countries, in accordance with the targets set by the New Partnership;

30. *Also encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and transit infrastructure and to continue sharing best practices with a view to strengthening regional integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

31. *Further encourages* African countries to maintain the trend of increasing investment in infrastructure development and improving the efficiency of existing infrastructure investment, in the context of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa which calls for the creation of an enabling environment for adequate investments and the adoption of the sector reforms needed to produce the expected results;

32. *Encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in investing in education, science, technology and innovation to enhance value addition and industrial development;

II
Response of the international community

33. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

34. *Also welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

35. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

36. *Expresses deep concern* about the continuing negative effects of desertification, land degradation and drought on the African continent and, in particular, the critical situation in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa region, which has experienced one of the worst droughts in history, and underlines the need for short-, medium- and long-term measures, and in this regard calls for the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[11] including its 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018),[12] to address the situation;

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[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[12] A/C.2/62/7, annex.

37. *Recognizes* that Africa, which contributes the least to climate change, is one of the regions most vulnerable and most exposed to its adverse impacts, and in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to continue to support Africa in its adaptation and sustainable development efforts through, inter alia, the transfer and deployment of technology, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable new resources, in line with existing commitments;

38. *Notes* the progress made at the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 6 December 2013, and looks forward to the timely preparation of a clearly defined work programme for the remaining issues on the Doha Development Agenda;

39. *Reiterates* the important role of trade as an engine of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, in particular its contribution to boosting job creation, given high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, emphasizes the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, while recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their commitments and obligations as members of the World Trade Organization, and recognizes that the early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome would provide much-needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development;

40. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as aid for trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

41. *Calls for* a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and debt restructuring, as debt crisis prevention and management tools for mitigating the impact of the world financial and economic crisis in developing countries;

42. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developed countries which are on target to meet the commitments made in terms of increased official development assistance;

43. *Expresses deep concern* at the fact that the commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010, as articulated at the Summit of the Group of Eight held at Gleneagles from 6 to 8 July 2005, was not entirely reached, and in this regard stresses the need to make rapid progress in order to fulfil the Gleneagles and other donors' substantial commitments to increase aid through a variety of means;

44. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of

0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

45. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing, and, while highlighting the considerable progress on innovative sources of financing for development achieved to date, stresses the importance of scaling up present initiatives and developing new mechanisms, as appropriate;

46. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[13] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

47. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture and food security in Africa to align their efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, using the Programme's investment plans for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[14]

48. *Also recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts in infrastructure investment towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa;

49. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in promoting and maintaining macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the transfer of the technology needed to African countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

50. *Stresses* that the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the

[13] A/63/539, annex.

[14] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

51. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa, particularly the six African countries for which the Commission has established country-specific configurations;

52. *Urges* the international community to give due attention to Africa's priorities, including the New Partnership, in the formulation of the post 2015 development agenda;

53. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

54. *Emphasizes* African ownership of the African Peer Review Mechanism process, and invites the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action arising from the process;

55. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the United Nations development system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives through, inter alia, the Millennium Villages Project, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report an assessment of those quick-impact initiatives;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa,[15] and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

57. *Welcomes* the establishment of a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made related to Africa's development, and invites Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the review process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation performance;

58. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

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[15] The nine clusters include: infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communications; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

United Nations A/68/L.42

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 April 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda items 124 and 125

Strengthening of the United Nations system

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Enhancement of the administration and financial functioning of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant provisions,

Considering the agreement established by the United Nations, the host country, and the City of New York in order to guarantee the rights, the obligations and the fulfilment of responsibilities of Member States to the United Nations, under the Charter and international law,

Taking into consideration that the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961[1] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 169 (II) of 31 October 1947, constitute the regulatory framework for States and international organizations, in particular for the relations between the United Nations at its Headquarters in the City of New York and Member and Observer States,

Expressing its deep concern over the decisions made on a number of occasions by several banking institutions, including, the consumer and commercial banking business in the United States of JPMorgan Chase & Co., in relation to the closing of the accounts of Permanent Missions and the accounts of their staff accredited to the United Nations and the families of their staff,

Regretting the notifications made by the host country to the Permanent Missions indicating that both the relations between the Permanent Missions of

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

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Member and Observer States and their staff with the banking institutions in the City of New York, and the financial relations between the United Nations Secretariat and those banking institutions, are of a private nature and are not regulated, directed or oriented in any way by the host country or any of its agencies,

Stressing that the Governments of Member and Observer States, the Permanent Missions and their staff, as well as the United Nations at its Headquarters and the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, should be guaranteed the normal functioning of their facilities in order to discharge their duties, and recalling the obligations of the host country under international law to accord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations,

Keeping in mind the need for the Permanent Missions and the United Nations as a whole to establish long-term business relations based on mutual trust and respect, especially in the light of the latest actions taken by some banking institutions, including JPMorgan Chase & Co., in this regard,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review any observed obstacles or impediments to the functioning of the accounts opened by the Permanent Missions of Member or Observer States or their staff at JPMorgan Chase & Co. in the City of New York, and the impact of those impediments on the adequate functioning of their offices, and to report thereon to the General Assembly within 120 days of the adoption of the present resolution, and to this end, invites Member and Observer States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information which will facilitate the preparation of that report;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, together with the information requested in paragraph 1 above, a set of recommendations and a proposal for a review of the financial relations of the United Nations Secretariat with JPMorgan Chase & Co. and the consideration of alternatives to such financial institutions;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, as soon as possible but not later than 30 days following the adoption of the present resolution, to provide Member and Observer States with alternative options regarding banking services in the City of New York so as to enable them and their Permanent Missions to adequately manage and maintain their accounts, assessed budgetary contributions, voluntary contributions, transfers and other financial responsibilities directly related to their membership in the United Nations, while providing reassurance, through the holding of proper negotiations on this matter in his capacity as Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations, including with the host country, that all Permanent and Observer Missions and their staff and the families of their staff will be granted equal, fair and non-discriminatory treatment by the institutions concerned when conducting their account activities;

4. *Requests* the host country, in the light of its obligations under international law, including the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,[2] in particular sections 1 (b) and 27 thereof, and stressing especially the provisions outlined in section 25 of the Agreement, and in the Vienna Convention on

[2] See resolution 169 (II).

Diplomatic Relations,[1] to take, as soon as possible, all the measures necessary to ensure that the Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations and their staff are granted equal, fair and non-discriminatory treatment by the banking system;

5. *Underscores* the importance of the host country's taking the measures necessary to ensure that the personal data and information of persons affected by the closure of accounts are kept confidential by banking institutions, including JPMorgan Chase & Co. and the possible successors of those institutions, and requests the Secretary-General to work with the host country in that regard and to report thereon to the General Assembly within 90 days of the adoption of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to keep this matter under review during the sixty-eighth and subsequent sessions of the General Assembly.

United Nations A/68/L.43

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 April 2014

Original: English

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 63 (b)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,[1] its resolution 53/92 of 7 December 1998 and subsequent annual resolutions, including resolutions 60/223 of 23 December 2005, 61/230 of 22 December 2006, 62/275 of 11 September 2008, 63/304 of 23 July 2009, 64/252 of 8 February 2010, 65/278 of 13 June 2011, 66/287 of 23 July 2012 and 67/293 of 24 July 2013, as well as its resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011, 66/286 of 23 July 2012 and 67/294 of 15 August 2013 on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 63/310 of 14 September 2009 and 65/274 of 18 April 2011 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

Recalling also, in this context, Security Council resolutions 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict, 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/56/45).

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and 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 and 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012 on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on 22 September 2008,[3]

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[4] and recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[5]

Recalling further its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012 establishing a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the first biennial report to be submitted by the Secretary-General at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming the political declaration on the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly, held on 25 April 2013,[6]

Recalling the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,[7]

Stressing that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa, including the capacity to address the root causes of conflict and to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner, lies primarily with African countries, while recognizing the need for the provision of support by the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the Organization in this regard according to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing, in particular, the importance of strengthening the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the causes of conflict in Africa,

Noting that, despite the positive trends and advances in obtaining durable peace in Africa, the conditions required for sustainable development have yet to be consolidated throughout the continent and that there is therefore an urgent need to continue developing African human and institutional capacities, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

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[2] Resolution 60/1.
[3] Resolution 63/1.
[4] Resolution 65/1.
[5] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[6] Resolution 67/259.
[7] Resolution 68/6.

Expressing concern, in this context, about the resurgence of coups d'état in a few African countries and their negative impact on the consolidation of peace and development,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure that there shall be no tolerance for impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations shall be properly investigated and appropriately sanctioned, including by bringing the perpetrators of any crimes to justice, through national mechanisms or, where appropriate, regional or international mechanisms, in accordance with international law, and for that purpose encouraging States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions,

Reaffirming also the need to strengthen the synergy between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

Underlining the importance of enhancing national and regional initiatives, with international support, to address the negative implications of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, and condemning the illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, especially small arms and light weapons,

Acknowledging that the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations requires that national Governments and international partners continue to develop coordinated approaches tailored to the peacebuilding needs and challenges faced by those countries,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated mechanism to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration national priorities and the principle of national ownership,

Encouraging the United Nations system, the African Union and subregional organizations to enhance their interaction with civil society, academia and research institutions on issues relevant to the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development in Africa, and in this regard welcoming the high-level briefing on enhancing African peacekeeping training and research capacities for complex peace and security emergencies in Africa, organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa on 29 November 2012, as well as other efforts by the Office to enhance support for and partnerships with African peacekeeping training centres,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Office to the African Union to enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly in the areas of peace, security and political and humanitarian affairs, and reaffirming the need to ensure coordination and increase cost-effectiveness among relevant entities of the United Nations system involved in the implementation of the 10-year capacity-building programme, in particular the

Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Office to the African Union,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;[8]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, calls for intensified efforts and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women's organizations;

3. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as reaffirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union;

4. *Further welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity and to take the lead in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, response capacity, such as the African Standby Force, and enhanced mediation capacity, including through the Panel of the Wise;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the Panel of the Wise, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the continental early warning system, including its subregional components, as well as the operationalization of the African Standby Force;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to assist post-conflict countries, at their request, in achieving a smooth transition from relief to development and to support relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, the international community and all partners to support the efforts of African countries to promote political, social and economic inclusion;

8. *Stresses* the importance of creating an environment conducive to national reconciliation and social and economic recovery in countries emerging from conflict;

9. *Invites* the United Nations and the donor community to increase efforts to support ongoing regional efforts to build African mediation and negotiation capacity;

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[8] A/68/220-S/2013/475.

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the African Union in its effort to effectively integrate training in international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, into the training of civilian and military personnel of national standby contingents at both the operational and tactical levels, as set out in article 13 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;

11. *Recognizes* that international and regional efforts to prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Africa should be channelled towards the sustainable development of Africa and the human and institutional capacity-building of African countries and organizations, particularly in priority areas identified at the continental level;

12. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the joint visit of the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank to the countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa from 22 to 25 May 2013 and the pledge of 1 billion United States dollars announced by the Bank during the visit in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, as well as the joint visit of the Secretary-General, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Presidents of the World Bank, and the African Development Bank, and other leading development partners to the Sahel region from 4 to 7 November 2013, during which pledges of 8.25 billion dollars were made to support the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, and calls for the fulfilment of all the pledges made;

13. *Recalls* the signing of the declaration on enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006[9] and the ongoing efforts in this regard, notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union,[10] underlines the importance of accelerating the implementation of the programme, urges all stakeholders to support the full implementation of the 10-year capacity-building programme in all its aspects, in particular the operationalization of the African Standby Force, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in this regard;

14. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes, the prevention of illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

15. *Notes with concern* that violence against women and children, including sexual violence, continues and may increase even as armed conflicts draw to an end, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, including more systematic monitoring and reporting, notes the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of relevant resolutions,

[9] A/61/630, annex.

[10] A/65/716-S/2011/54.

and encourages the entities that compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

16. *Also notes with concern* the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the phenomenon of child soldiers, as well as other violations against children, stresses the need for the protection of children in armed conflicts and for ensuring that the protection and rights of children in armed conflicts are integrated into all peace processes, also stresses the need for post-conflict counselling, rehabilitation and education, with due regard for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and encourages the relevant parts of the United Nations system to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, including in Africa;

17. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, with a view to addressing social, political and economic challenges;

18. *Calls for* the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, and calls upon Member States in this context to support the work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010;

19. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the African Union Gender Policy and the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict prevention on the continent, and strongly urges the United Nations and all relevant parties to redouble their efforts and support in this regard;

20. *Takes note* of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, which entered into force on 6 December 2012, and the Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, adopted on 23 October 2009;

21. *Calls for* the safeguarding of the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and calls upon the international community, including Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates, to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees

and displaced persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

22. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries;

23. *Welcomes* African-led initiatives to strengthen political, economic and corporate governance, such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism, encourages more African countries to participate in this process, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries and regional and subregional organizations, upon their request, in their ongoing efforts to promote democracy, constitutional order and the rule of law, to enhance good governance and to continue to fight against impunity, as well as in the holding of free, fair, inclusive and transparent elections;

24. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries emerging from conflict is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, through integrated peacebuilding strategies, and with Guinea and Liberia, through statements of mutual commitments for peacebuilding, and calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of those strategies and mutual commitments;

25. *Stresses* the importance of effectively addressing the challenges that continue to hamper the achievement of peace, stability and sustainable development on the continent, and encourages the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries in effectively addressing these challenges;

26. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites Member States, to assist African countries emerging from conflict, upon their request as appropriate, in their efforts to build national capacities, including through national security sector reform strategies, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, the provision for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the launch of income-generation activities, particularly for youth and women, and the delivery of basic public services;

27. *Takes note* of the African Union policy framework on security sector reform adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit held in January 2013, welcomes the support rendered by the United Nations and development partners in the formulation of the policy framework, and calls upon the international community, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the efforts towards its implementation;

28. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official

development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

29. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to make continued efforts to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development and for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support those development efforts by African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

30. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners and new partners, to deliver expeditiously on commitments and to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[3] as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[11]

31. *Stresses* the need to promote socioeconomic development on the continent, and in this context takes note of the Declaration on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, adopted by the African Union in 2004, as well as the recommendations of the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group, which were endorsed by the African Union in July 2008 and which cover such critical areas as agriculture and food security, education, health, infrastructure and trade facilitation and the national statistical system;

32. *Encourages* African Governments to strengthen structures and policies in order to create an environment conducive to the promotion of inclusive economic growth and to attracting foreign direct investment by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, and to promote socioeconomic development and social justice, calls upon African Member States and regional and subregional organizations to assist the African countries concerned, at their request, by enhancing their capacity to devise and improve their national natural resources and public revenue management structures, and in this regard invites the international community to assist in that process by providing adequate financial and technical assistance and by renewing its commitment to efforts aimed at combating the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of those countries, in conformity with international law;

33. *Recalls* relevant resolutions on the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages coordination and cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and regional economic communities in advocacy and in the mobilization of the support of the international community for African countries and towards the priorities of their continental and regional institutions;

34. *Notes* the completion of the review of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General,[12] and

[11] A/57/304, annex.

[12] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with relevant partners, policy proposals on issues identified in his report, including enhancing cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union and subregional organizations, particularly in preventing and managing conflict, and in peacekeeping, post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding, and promoting socioeconomic development, the rule of law and human rights;

35. *Takes note of* the recommendations presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on possible ways to strengthen the interdepartmental task force on African affairs,[13] including through enhancing joint advocacy for international support to Africa, assisting in the mobilization of support for the implementation of relevant programmes and initiatives in Africa and championing approaches and solutions that take into account the enabling environment that peace and security provide for development, and reaffirms the need to ensure further coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support to Africa, including in following up on the implementation of all global summit and conference outcomes related to Africa;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

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[13] See A/67/205/Add.1-S/2012/715/Add.1.